

## SURGERY DOES SOME MARVELS

Is Saving Whole Divisions for the Entente Forces

OTHERWISE MEN WOULD HAVE DIED Or Would Have Been Crippled for Life by Reason of Wounds

French Front, June 15.—(correspondence of the Associated Press).—Marvels are being performed by the surgeons attached to the various entente armies. By exercising their skill they have restored to the fighting strength of the allied nations each year since the beginning of the war, whole divisions of men who in other wars would have died of their wounds or would have been crippled for life.

The recent gigantic battles, as the result of which more wounded men than ever before have received surgical treatment within a short space of time, have demonstrated the immense strides made not only in surgery but in the methods of removing the wounded from the battlefields and transporting them to hospitals. So effective is the co-operation between surgeons and physicians at the front and those at the hospitals in the rear that an immensely larger proportion of the wounded recover than was the case at the beginning of the war.

Men whose legs or arms have been fractured by shells now are restored to their regiments in a minimum of time. This is due mostly to the fact that they receive prompt antiseptic treatment and surgical attention which prevents blood-poisoning and the stiffening of articulation. Their recovery is rapid in the hospitals behind the lines, where they can be treated under comfortable conditions far from the nerve-racking sound of the guns.

Soldiers have been inspired with confidence in the army surgeons in the great battles around Verdun and in the great German offensive which began in March. Promptness in treatment of wounded men has been obtained by segregating them in classes according to the nature of their wounds. This was not generally done at the beginning of the war. The plan then in vogue was to erect large hospitals as near the fighting lines as possible, say 10 or 12 miles from the front, and to send all cases there for treatment. When big battles occurred, these hospitals were overcrowded and, owing to the delay in operating, there were many cases of gangrene, tetanus and other infections that resulted fatally. The enemy did not hesitate to bombard the hospitals, either with the artillery or from airplanes. Sometimes a trainload of wounded men would arrive, only to find all the beds occupied and that they must move on to another hospital.

Most of this difficulty now has been overcome. When wounded men reach the first dressing station or field ambulance, they are divided into categories. Those slightly wounded are rapidly dressed and sent to convalescent hospitals. Those crippled are sent to cripple depots. Men who have been gassed go to special hospitals, and those most dangerously wounded are transferred to hospitals near by to remain until they recover or die.

Those suffering from severe but not dangerous wounds receive prompt treatment in the advanced ambulances, where operations are performed and wounds disinfected before the men are sent to permanent hospitals.

By these divisions of the wounded into classes, it is asserted that great rapidity of surgical intervention is achieved, as each specialist deals only with cases needing his kind of skill. Then the patient is removed to the hospital at a distance of not more than a journey of 10 or 12 hours, where he receives attention from another specialist working in close co-operation with his colleague in the advanced ambulance.

This system of segregation of wounded and co-operation of doctors is said to have produced marvelous results.

## ONE FARMER IN 400 IN BIG INCOME CLASS

Brokers Lead the Country Among Those Filing Returns of Incomes Exceeding \$3,000.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—A larger proportion of brokers than of any other occupational class reported incomes of more than \$3,000 in 1916, and farmers made proportionately the smallest number of returns, it was shown in an analysis of income tax returns for 1916. One out of every five brokers made returns, but only one in 400 farmers. Nearly one-fifth of all lawyers and judges made returns.

Teachers, actors, musicians, preachers and saloonkeepers were among the classes of which few made incomes of more than \$3,000.

These reports are not considered dependable guides to actual incomes, since they are based only on returns filed, and the reason for such a poor showing by some classes is the neglect of members to make returns.

The number of returns filed for 1916 was 437,036, showing a total net income of \$8,298,000, with tax of \$217,000,000. A little more than one-fourth of the total income being reported and returned by persons with incomes of between \$3,000 and \$10,000.

Although only one and one-half per cent. of the returns were in excess of \$10,000, the total income represented nearly one-third of the total net income and nearly three-fourths of the total tax. Nearly 60 per cent. of the total income reported was exempt from taxation.

When you think of Wheat-Saving foods, think of POST TOASTIES—SUPERIOR CORN FLAKES—says Bobby

## Resinol

First aid for cuts burns and bruises

Every household should have a jar of Resinol Ointment on hand for emergencies like these. A touch of Resinol usually relieves the smarting and burning immediately. Its gentle, harmless ingredients, and its success in healing eczema and similar troubles, have also made it a standard treatment prescribed for years by physicians for skin and scalp troubles. At all druggists.

## KAISER PUFFED UP OVER ADVANCE UP TO MAY 25

His Vanity Pleased When French Prisoners Expressed Surprise That the Emperor Should Have Ventured So Near Danger.

Amsterdam, June 15.—Emperor William went into regions under fire during the recent fighting on the French front, according to Karl Rosner, the emperor's favorite correspondent, who accompanied him on his tour.

The correspondent's article, a long one dated May 25 on the battlefield of Aisne, is printed in the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. It records the emperor's explanation of the battle to his suite. The emperor, standing before a map of the fighting area, says Rosner, addressed his hearers thus:

"In 1914, during the battle of Soissons, I was here at the Laffaux Corner on the Aisne front. What heavy trials have been imposed upon us Germans, but that is now all behind us. We are now swinging on to final victory."

The correspondent describes the "unbounded astonishment" of a number of French prisoners on seeing that the emperor had actually ventured under fire.

On his return to the battle front, continues the article, the emperor beckoned the men in field gray near him to his car and gave them a graphic description of the battle.

"Tell it to your comrades," said the emperor in conclusion. "Tell them they too, may rejoice. Tell them also that I have told you—I, in the midst of the fighting. 'What eyes they will make in Paris, your majesty,' said one of his listeners, carried away by the emperor's descriptions."

"Yes," replied the emperor, "you would like to see those eyes."

A further suggestion from the same listener that the Germans would get where they could see those eyes elicited no response.

## CRITICAL STAGE FOR THE ALLIES

Former Premier Asquith Declared, But Great Britain's Determination Will Not Be Weakened.

London, June 15.—Speaking at a luncheon of the Aidvich club yesterday, former Premier Asquith said, there was no use in cloaking the fact, or minimizing its gravity, that the allies had reached a most critical point in the fortunes of war. But nothing that had happened on the western front since the last week of March, he added, would in the slightest degree weaken British allegiance to the great purpose for which the British people were fighting or their determination to press on to the final accomplishment of their aims.

Mr. Asquith advised cheering in speaking of strain of the present period. He said that this afforded opportunities for the "crisest forms of sensation mongering which found a ready market among people of low intelligence and high credulity."

The Prohibition Amendment.

"How do you stand, on the wet or dry platform?" How many will have nerve enough to say, 'None of your business. I will vote just as I want to. If you send me, you send me unpugged.' These questions have been settled by referendum heretofore. What would happen to the question if most of the prospective candidates for the legislature took this stand?—Northfield News.

"While it might be the best way to settle this question by a referendum, we are very sure that it will be put up directly to everyone who aspires to a seat in the next legislature to state their position, and on that they will either stand or fall."—Morrisville News and Citizen.

Unless the electorate makes the necessary effort, it is not unlikely that the true perspective will be lost in the coming elections, with the result that it will be made to appear that the only question of importance that can possibly arise will be that of whether or not Vermont shall ratify the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution.

Unless the electorate makes the necessary effort, it may also develop that the discussion of this question will be placed on the rum basis, with the contention being accepted that anyone who opposes the amendment is hand in glove with the forces of evil, thoroughly dominated by the so-called rum interests. Nothing could be more distinct from the truth, for the real issue involved in this is a constitutional one, and one who believes thoroughly in prohibition may well be opposed to this amendment, as are indeed some of the best prohibitionists.

Unless the electorate is honest with itself, it cannot expect honesty on the part of its candidates. There is danger that men who do not believe in amending the constitution in this way, and base their belief on a knowledge of the intent and purpose of the organic law, will couple a promise to vote for ratification with the announcement of their candidacy that they may make sure of some votes. It is not unlikely that men who do not believe in prohibition at all will nevertheless sink their principles in their eagerness to get votes. Courage and honesty are required both by the electorate and candidates and to be stamped shows a weakness which, when displayed by a candidate, in itself should be sufficient to disqualify him with thoughtful people.—St. Albans Messenger.

## PRES. WILSON TO POINCARE

America's Fixed and Unalterable Purpose to Send Men and Materials

IN STEADY AND INCREASING VOLUME

Convinced That It Is Only by Victory That Peace Can Be Achieved

Washington, D. C., June 15.—The purpose of the United States to send men and material to France until "any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome," was reiterated by President Wilson yesterday in replying to a message from President Poincare on the anniversary of the landing of the first American troops in Europe.

The president's cable, made public by the state department, said:

"Your telegram of yesterday was certainly conceived in the highest and most generous spirit of friendship and I am sure that I am expressing the feeling of the people of the United States as well as my own when I say that it is with increasing pride and gratification that they have seen their forces under General Pershing more and more actively co-operating with the forces of liberation on the French soil. It is their fixed and unalterable purpose to send men and materials in steady and increasing volume until any temporary inequality of force is entirely overcome and the force of freedom made overwhelming for the forces of the enemy. It is only by victory that peace can be achieved and the world's affairs settled upon a basis of enduring justice and right. It is a constant satisfaction to them to know that in this great enterprise they are in close and intimate co-operation with the people of France."

Pershing's Reply to Poincare. Washington, June 15.—General Pershing's reply to President Poincare, received in official dispatches from France yesterday, said:

"Allow me, sir, to thank you for the message you sent me on the occasion of the anniversary. The enthusiastic reception which Paris gave us a year ago has been extended since then to the American army by all your people. To-day our allies are united in affection and resolution, full of confidence as to the final success which will crown this long struggle for liberty and civilization."

## HAIG REVIEW'S AMERICAN TROOPS

As Fit Physically as Training Camp Can Make Them, Opinion of British Experts.

American Headquarters on the British Front, Wednesday, June 12 (By the Associated Press).—Field Marshal Haig, commander-in-chief of the British army in France, yesterday reviewed American troops on a wide plain in this area. The Americans filed past with an easy swing, in step that bore out the opinion of many British experts that they are as fit physically as training camp can make them.

## DECLINES BRITISH ESTATE.

Boston Man's Action Sends Property to More Distant Relatives.

London, June 15.—George Alexander Phillips Paladine-Duncan of Boston, Mass., has definitely refused to accept the inheritance or to benefit in any way from the estate of the late Earl of Camperdown, his only brother, it is disclosed in the publication of this lawyer's will here today. In consequence, the estate has been bequeathed to more distant relatives.

## CUT THIS OUT.

Stanzas That Will Be Among Those Sung at the Community Demonstration.

The following words are furnished for the benefit of those who have not stanzas. They will be sung on Sunday at the community Sunday school patriotic demonstration.

## COLUMBIA, THE GEM OF THE OCEAN.

Oh, Columbia, the gem of the ocean, The home of the brave and the free— The torch of our nation's devotion, A world offers homage to thee. Thy mandates make heroes assemble; Thy banners make tyrants tremble; When borne by the red, white and blue, Cheers: When borne by the red, white and blue, etc.

When war winged its wild demolition, And threatened the land to deform, The ark then of freedom's foundation, Columbia rode ashore through the storm: With the garlands of victory around her, When as proudly she bore her brave crew, With her flag proudly floating before her, The host of the red, white and blue, Cheers: The host of the red, white and blue, etc.

The star spanned banner bring hither, O'er Columbia's true sons let it wave— May the wreaths they have won never wither, Nor its stars cease to shine on the brave. May the service, united, ne'er sever, But hold to their colors so true, The army and navy follow: Three cheers for the red, white and blue, Cheers: Three cheers for the red, white and blue, etc.

Keep the home fires burning, While your hearts are yearning, Though your lads are far away They dream of home; There's a silver lining Through the dark clouds shining, Turn the dark cloud into rain, Till the boys come home.

God save our splendid men, Send them safe home again, God save our men, Keep them victorious, Patient and chivalrous, There are so dear to us: God save our men.

Improve Your Appearance Know the joy of a beautiful face. You can instantly render to your skin a beautiful, healthy, white appearance that will be the envy of your friends if you will use

Gouraud's Oriental Cream Send 10c for Trial Size PERD. T. HOPKINS & SON, New York

## A TEACHER OF "NEW THOUGHT"

Believes "FRUIT-A-LIVES" Highest Result of "New Thought" in Medicine.



MR. A. A. YOUNG

"I am not in the habit of praising any material medicine as I am an advocate of New Thought (akin to Christian Science) but some time ago, I had such a bad attack of Liver and Stomach Trouble that I gave up thinking I did not have it, and took a natural medicine, 'Fruit-a-lives' or Fruit Liver Tablets.

Most gratifying was the result. It relieved my liver and stomach trouble, cleaned up my yellowish complexion and put new blood in my body.

While I am no backslider from 'New Thought', I feel there may be times when a help to nature may be necessary; and if so, I believe that 'Fruit-a-lives' is the highest result of 'New Thought' in medicine."

A. A. YOUNG, Schenectady, N. Y. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or from FRUIT-A-LIVES Limited, OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

## UTILIZING GARBAGE.

U. S. Food Administration is Urging the Necessity of Preventing Waste.

A campaign for the utilization of garbage has been inaugurated by the United States food administration which is advising all state administrators to spread garbage utilization propaganda through their territory and urge upon housekeepers the necessity for keeping garbage (kitchen and table refuse) in a separate container from other house refuse.

Figures and statistics issued by the food administration show that in one ton of garbage there is sufficient glycerine to make the explosive charge for fourteen 75 millimeter shells, enough "fatty acid" to manufacture 75 pounds of soap, fertilizer elements to grow eight bushels of wheat and a score of other valuable materials essential in the manufacture of munitions.

It is also pointed out that 24 cities of over 100,000 are not utilizing garbage and that the combined population, which is estimated to be over 5,000,000, is wasting 4,400,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine and 40,000,000 twelve-ounce cakes of soap besides 60,000 tons of tankage which contains fertilizer elements sufficient to produce a three million bushel wheat crop. The value of this loss of materials is estimated at \$5,000,000.

In 29 cities where there are garbage utilization plants the figures show that a combined population of 18,000,000 people are utilizing these products, to the value of over \$11,000,000 annually, and that a large percentage of the saving is being directly used by the government in munition making. Plans are under way in several cities for the manufacture of alcohol on a large scale from garbage and from experiments it has been shown that the grade of alcohol produced equals a high grade grain product.

But in these 29 cities, or most of them, large amounts of garbage are destroyed by burning or made useless by being mixed with other waste. This means that about 9,000,000 pounds of grease is lost, or sufficient to produce 1,300,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine which would furnish the powder charge of about 2,000,000 shells of the famous French "seventy-five." In addition there is a loss of fatty acids sufficient to manufacture 25,000,000 twelve-ounce cakes of soap.

The fertilizer waste amounts to 1,250,000 pounds of nitrogen, 3,500,000 pounds of phosphate of lime, and 350,000 pounds of potash or enough for the replacement of the elements removed from the soil by a million bushels of wheat. In other words, a waste of 22,500 tons of fertilizer.

If, in these 29 cities, the garbage was "kept clean" or free from bottles, tin cans, crockery and other foreign matter, the saving to the government would be many million dollars more. The responsibility devolves upon the shoulders of the housewife, who is urged to see that nothing but garbage goes into the garbage pail. Other house refuse has a value, but its value is lost and the value of the garbage is lost if refuse and garbage are mixed.

The same is true about garbage that is to be used as hog feed. The food administration is also urging that table and kitchen refuse be fed to hogs and is driving home to the housekeeper the fact that one ton of garbage will produce 100 pounds of good, firm, first quality pork.

Figures from 300 cities of over 10,000 population, which are disposing of their garbage as hog feed, are daily demonstrating this fact. The combined population of these cities is more than 9,000,000 and the estimated yield of pork should be 100,000,000 pounds. But because of poor separation of table materials and loss, the amount of garbage-fed pork that is actually marketed each year is only 50,000,000 pounds, which has a value of over \$8,000,000.

Over 350 American cities of between 10,000 and 100,000 population are not utilizing their garbage. Their combined population exceeds 6,000,000 and the utilization of their garbage as hog feed would yield 60,000,000 pounds.

It can be plainly seen, therefore, why the food administration is anxious to encourage and help in this great saving measure. While the money loss is a serious one, the material loss is more serious. The housewife can be of very great help in pushing this movement. Her responsibility does not end with keeping her garbage "clean" but it is her duty to see that the kitchen and table refuse from her home is used in the most advantageous way which conditions in her locality will permit.

## WILSON BACKS UP WAR LABOR BOARD

Tells the Heads of Telegraph Companies That the Rules Should Be Observed to the Letter.

Washington, D. C., June 15.—Evidence that President Wilson intends to see that the rules of the national war labor board are followed to the letter was seen yesterday in the text of his communication to the heads of the two great telegraph companies, asking that they accept the board's findings in their controversy with their employees. The fact that the president had personally taken up the case became known with the announcement by Clarence H. Mackay of the Postal Telegraph company that his company would waive its right to discharge men who have joined a union and that Newcomb Carleton of the Western Union would send his answer Monday.

The war labor board's decision in the case was that the men had been permitted to join unions.

The president's letter to the telegraph heads reads: "My attention has been called to the fact that the national war labor board, after a careful consideration of the questions at issue between the telegraph companies and their employees, have arrived at a decision, the essential points of which are embodied in the following: (1) The employees have a right to join a union if they so desire, and the men discharged for joining the union should be reinstated.

(2) The company should not be required to deal with the union or recognize it.

(3) Committees of employees should be recognized in presenting grievances.

(4) Where employees and employers fail to agree, the question in dispute should be determined by the national war labor board.

(5) The telegraphers' union should not call strikes or permit its members to initiate them. They should submit all grievances to the national war labor board.

"I am informed that the representatives of the union are willing to accept this decision, but the representatives of the telegraph companies have not accepted it."

"May I not say that in my judgment it is imperative necessary in the national interests that the decision of the national war labor board should be accepted?"

"All these conditions being taken into consideration, I do not hesitate to say that it is a patriotic duty to co-operate in this all-important matter with the government by the use of the instrumentality which the government has set up. I therefore write to ask if I might have your earnest co-operation in this matter, as in all others, and that you will set an example to the other employers of the country by a prompt and cordial acquiescence."

## Fence-Rail Farming.

"One of the most fundamental misconceptions that ever befuddled the thinking of a sane people is this one which demands more intensive agriculture for the present prodigious times," says the Country Gentleman. The editorial goes on to point out that intensive agriculture means less land, more labor, more equipment, more money, more fertilizer, more seed. Extensive agriculture means more land, less labor, equipment, money, fertilizer, seed. And as we are extremely short of the factors essential to successful intensive farming, and exceedingly long on land, the obvious need is for more extensive farming.

The difficulty with what the magazine calls the "frantic fence-rail advice" is chiefly in a misunderstanding of what the word "intensive" means in relation to agriculture. To most of the advisers it means simply more careful, more efficient farming. The technical use of the word, meaning the application of a great deal of labor, equipment, money, fertilizer, seed to a small acreage as contrasted with the opposite procedure in extensive farming, is not familiar to them.

There are four big food needs for us and the allies. They are meat, wheat, fats and sugar. These, says the Country Gentleman, "are the characteristic products of extensive farming." What we want is more of the superficial method applied to large acreage. The intensive method is for the back yard. More power to it and its green vegetables! But what the country at large needs and must have is greater development of the extensive method.—Concord Monitor.

Ask your Doctor KNOX KREAM For wounds, burns, abrasions, too small for physicians' attention; on old sores, chapping, after-shaving, skin diseases and all inflammation; antiseptic KNOX KREAM soothes, takes out soreness, prevents infection, heals. 25c, 50c, at druggists; or Knox Co., Rutland, Vt.

## Topics of the Home and Household.

The Way Out.

The allies realize it takes time for a democratic nation such as America to pull itself together and get into war harness.

We cannot immediately send shiploads of aeroplanes, munitions and trained men.

But we can send the allies shiploads of wheat. To save wheat requires no machinery, no long months of training. All that is necessary is the willingness to eat something else in its place.

The allies are fighting and dying for us, willing and ready to bear the full brunt of the war until we can prepare ourselves to shoulder our share of the burden. All that they ask is that we should sustain their bodies while they do this.

It is inconceivable under the circumstances that we should be unwilling to give them our wheat—yes, to the last pound if necessary. Certainly we can get along without wheat pastry and desserts, and as for wheat bread, we can get along without this, too, by eating corn, barley, buckwheat or rice, not breads for one meal a day, and the other meals eating more of rice, hominy and potatoes in place of a part of the ordinary amount of wheat bread.

Especially does the latter vegetable offer a "way out." Give your family plenty of potatoes and let them go without bread entirely.

But my family will get tired of so many potatoes," you say.

There is no need of this complaint, for there are hundreds of ways to disguise the humble potato, which can play such a big part in winning the war if we will only let it.

The following are but two out of the hundreds:

Potato Peanut Loaf—1 pint mashed potatoes, 1 cup ground peanuts or ½ cup peanut butter, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, ½ cup milk, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 eggs. Beat the entire mixture together and place in greased baking dish. Set in a second pan containing hot water and bake in the oven until firm. Serve with tomato sauce.

White Potato Custard Pie—2 cups sliced baked potato, 4 eggs beaten slightly, 1 cup sugar, ¼ cup fat, ¼ cup thin cream or top milk, juice and rind of one lemon. Mix in the order given. Beat hard for five minutes. Pour into pans lined with oatmeal pastry crust. Bake in hot oven 20 to 30 minutes or until custard is set. This makes two pies. Cooked in the form of patties, this will make eight.

Left over potatoes also may be used in numerous ways. There is no other vegetable for which there are so many delightful uses as for potato. It combines well with other materials or it can be used all by itself.

Stewed Potatoes—Cut cold baked or boiled potatoes into dice, put into a stew pan with salt, a tiny bit of onion minced fine and milk enough to half cover the potatoes. Set on the back of the stove and stew slowly, stirring with a fork occasionally until all the milk is taken up. Season with fat and pepper and serve.

Scalloped Potatoes and Cheese—Cut cold boiled potatoes into dice. When ready to use season them well with salt, pepper and melted fat. In a greased baking dish arrange alternate layers of potatoes, grated cheese and white sauce (medium), having sauce on top. Heat in the oven and serve.

Potato Peanut Loaf—1 pint mashed potato, 1 cup ground peanuts or ½ cup peanut butter, 2 teaspoons salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, ½ cup milk, 2 tablespoons fat, 2 eggs. Beat the entire mixture together and place in greased baking dish; set in a second pan containing hot water and bake in the oven until firm. Serve with tomato sauce.

Potato Pudding—1½ cups mashed potatoes, 4 tablespoons fat, 2 eggs well beaten, ½ cup milk, ¼ teaspoon salt, ½ lemon (juice and rind), 1 tablespoon sugar, ½ cup raisins and nut meats. Add to the mashed potatoes the fat, eggs, milk, lemon juice, grated peel and sugar. Beat all ingredients together and bake in greased dish three-quarters of an hour or longer. Serve with top milk.

Potato Puffs—2 cups mashed potato, 2 eggs, 1 cup grated cheese, ½ cup milk, 1 teaspoon salt. Add the milk to the potato and beat until thoroughly blended. Add the beaten egg and salt, gradually adding the grated cheese. Bake in greased tins or ramekins in a slow oven. Dorothy Dexter.

## Old-Fashioned Posies.

In the June Woman's Home Companion this woman gives a friend's experience with an old-fashioned garden:

"A friend of mine had been doing plain sewing to earn a living—plain sewing in quantities, as one must to earn any sort of living when plain sewing is paid with such decidedly plain prices. As a consequence, her health broke down and she

**PERUNA PROOFS**

Mr. Emil Pickart, 46 Rimbach St., Hammond, Ind., writes: "I am entirely cured of catarrh of the nose and my stomach is in good condition also. I only used five bottles of your great tonic. I like the little pink tablets. I suffered with catarrh of the throat, coughed badly and was very weak. I had two doctors and found no help. My mother heard about Peruna, I got a bottle of it and in about four days I almost stopped coughing, and after a while I surely found relief."

Such testimonials as these—and there are thousands like them—prove that there is a real mission for this valuable remedy, recognized as nearly half a century by the American public as a reliable family tonic.

In treatment of catarrh Peruna has won and held an enviable record for results. Tablet form for easy convenience, or liquid form for quick relief and both successful.

Peruna is an ideal laxative—harmless, effective and pleasant. Tablets or liquid. THE PERUNA CO., Columbus, Ohio.

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awoke one day to the fact that she must spend a great many of her hours out of doors.

But how to do this? From day to day this momentous question in her life remained without an answer. Finally it was solved—almost accidentally it seemed.

"My friend had always loved her flower garden, and from time to time had managed to steal a few moments from the plain sewing to tend it. She had planted her little patch mostly to the hardy old-fashioned varieties—wallflowers, sweet alyssum, forget-me-nots, dwarf marigolds, old-fashioned single pinks, such flowers as would grow easily and thrive with the least attention."

"One day as she studied her garden patch in full bloom, it struck her that it looked like an old-fashioned rosegay. She immediately started to make one, placing a single pink in the center, surrounding it with a row of forget-me-nots, then sweet alyssum, binding them tightly with a string. Suddenly, she thought that the tightly wound stems would crush and soon wilt; she had an inspiration. She found a shallow, round tin pan and filled it with moist sand. Then she made her rosegay, sticking the short-stemmed flowers upright in the sand. The outer edge she finished with a row of alternate yellow and brown dwarf marigolds, and used a row of fern-like rose geranium leaves as an outer fringe. When it was finished, she placed it in an inexpensive brown basket which hid the tin completely and made one, placing a single pink in the center, surrounding it with a row of forget-me-nots, then sweet alyssum, binding them tightly with a string. Suddenly, she thought that the tightly wound stems would crush and soon wilt; she had an inspiration. She found a shallow, round tin pan and filled it with moist sand. Then she made her rosegay, sticking the short-stemmed flowers upright in the sand. The outer edge she finished with a row of alternate yellow and brown dwarf marigolds, and used a row of fern-like rose geranium leaves as an outer fringe. When it was finished, she placed it in an inexpensive brown basket which hid the tin completely and made one, placing a single